

The Illustrated War News.

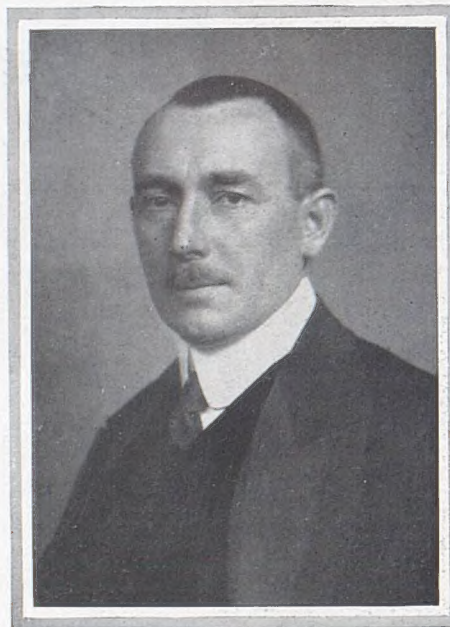


THE MOMENT BEFORE THE "U 2" SANK: A BRITISH BOAT GOING TO RESCUE THE SURVIVORS OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY A NAVAL OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE news, after being focussed almost entirely in the East for some weeks past, has this week veered with the high winds of war and blown steadily and encouragingly from the West. This phenomenon is purely a natural one, as may easily be gathered from the remarkable *communiqué* issued by the French on their work in the Champagne sector of the western line. The successful fighting of our Allies here has been a reflex (and has reacted on) the fighting in the east, just as our own particular success at Neuve Chapelle is a reflex of the fighting in the Champagne.



THE MASTER-BUFFER OF GERMAN FINANCE:
THE KAISER'S CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,
DR. HELFFERICH.

Dr. Helfferich is the German Minister of Finance. In opening his estimates for the year to the Reichstag, he asked for a further war-credit of £500,000,000 to carry on the war until late in the autumn. The Allies, he declared, would be made to pay all expenses in the end!

The report is indeed a remarkable one. Although it deals with fighting mainly antecedent to the week, the effects of that fighting are being felt very powerfully now, and will probably be felt as powerfully at later stages of the war. It shows how the French have advanced to a decisive object, against all endeavours in mass and in fury of counter-attack of the Germans to hold them back, and how they have attained that object—that is, a series of high ridges that can be used as a jumping-off point for further favourable attacks. But this irresistible advance was something very much more than a steady process of assault. It was a deliberate item in an intelligent and concerted plan which the eastern as well as western Allies recognised and fought to. By their heavy attacks here the French not only detained great masses of German troops before their front—119 battalions

and 64 field as well as 20 heavy batteries, to say nothing of 31 squadrons of cavalry—but they also drew to this sector of the fighting an additional army corps of Germans, a corps which included six battalions of the best troops—the Guards. The fresh troops were hurried up to the front between Feb. 16 and March 10, and between those dates the Russian force had fallen back on its fighting retreat from East Prussia, had turned about on the Niemen line, and had changed defeat into a brilliant victory.

France had been fighting with a calculated purpose. By holding that vast resource of German troops, she had not only saved the Russian Army from perhaps a great defeat, she had also enabled Russia to throw back a force, weakened and lacking both reinforcements and ammunition—both being expended in a furious way on the Perthes line. In the same way, a road for success was opened about La Bassée. By her vigorous attacks—which cost the Germans 10,000 dead and 2000 prisoners taken—the reinforcements before mentioned were hurried from the north, and the British, quick to seize the advantage of the weakened line before them, were able to drive their smashing blow at and through Neuve Chapelle.

The whole planning and scheme of the planning is a wide and fine piece of deliberate intelligence. The fulcrum of the strategy was, of course, in the Champagne, but the smoothness with which the other cogs in the fabric of the giant machine—i.e., the Russian and the British forces—took up the running at the precise and crucial moments shows how close-



THE FIRST CLERGYMAN TO GET THE D.S.O.:
THE REV. PERCY W. GUINNESS.

The Rev. Percy W. Guinness is stated to be the only clergyman who has ever won the Distinguished Service Order, and to have been mentioned in despatches on several occasions for acts of bravery and life-saving at the front. Two other clergymen have been returned in a recent casualty list as having been wounded.

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KOLOSSAL! HATHI HARNESSSED—ONE OF HAGENBECK'S ELEPHANTS DRAGGING LOGS FOR THE GERMANS NEAR VALENCIENNES.

While Great Britain has brought an Army from India, it has been left to the Germans to mobilise the Indian elephant, not, indeed, to fight against his human compatriots in the manner of ancient warfare, but for purposes of traction. Our photograph, which is from a German paper, shows one of the Indian elephants from Karl Hagenbeck's famous menagerie at Hamburg, which have been placed at the disposal

of the present Governor of Valenciennes, whither they have been sent with their keepers to help in timber-hauling, road-making, or other work that requires great hauling powers. The illustration recalls those lines of Kipling in "Mandalay," about the British soldier and the Burma girl, who "useter watch the steamers an' the *hathis* pilin' teak. Elephints a-pilin' teak In the sludgy, squdgy creek."

working and amicable are the Staffs of the different nations engaged, and how readily they accept their definite parts in the huge general scheme.

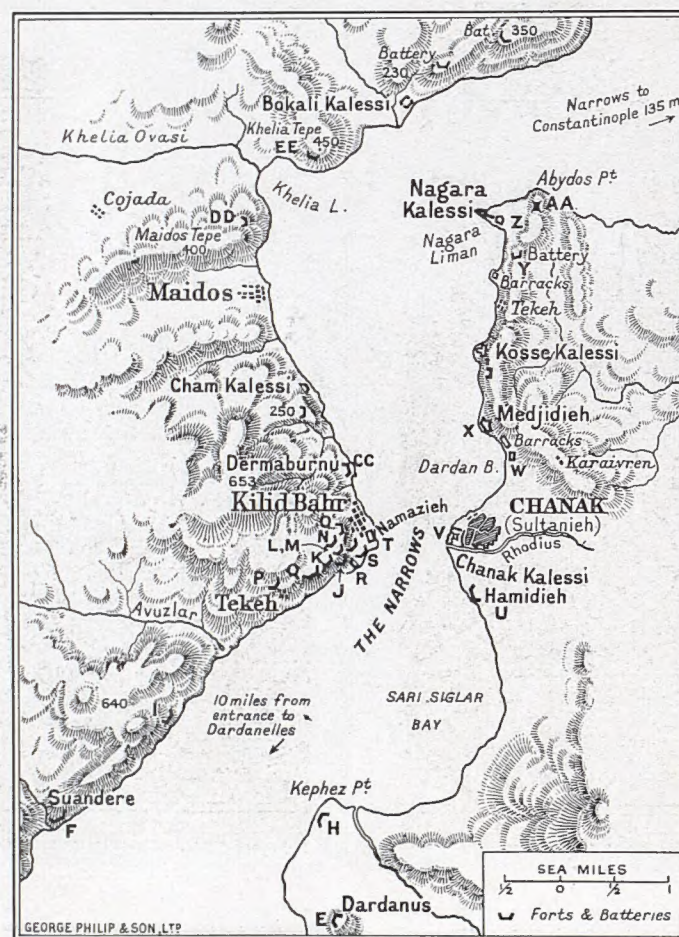
There is, too, another point even more significant. It is the ability of General Joffre to control the enemy almost at will. Here about Perthes he forced Germany to concentrate five of her corps, and to expend, mainly in the air, a vast quantity of useful ammunition. And, while he was filling his enemy with the fear of his threat, he was able to develop thrusts at other points at his will; in the Argonne, for instance, and, of course, at Neuve Chapelle. The atmosphere and the attitude of this strategy impress one with confidence. It proclaims quite unmistakably that the French Commander-in-Chief is perfectly assured in his assumption that he holds the keys of battle all along his line; that he can keep the enemy guessing and ranging wildly about in front of him while he screens all he means to do with a series of feint-attacks. It is an attitude and an atmosphere that make for optimism. Though it would be impolitic and unwise, as "Eye-Witness" preaches, to consider Germany as a beaten Empire, or her soldiery as disillusioned, or to imagine that the war is going to be but a trivial and short affair henceforward, this settled and calculated attitude of the French Commander should expunge from the minds of the tribes of Thomases any fears for the ultimate result.

Our own particular victory at Neuve Chapelle was undoubtedly a brilliant episode in the larger events of the West. Neuve Chapelle stands over La Bassée—where events, for all the fighting, have been rather at a deadlock—and holds out a threat to the Lille Canal, which has been that fighting's objective. At the opening

of the Ypres battle in early October, General Smith-Dorrien tried hard to drive his force along this particular point, and actually reached and

fought very gamely through Aubers. The Germans, however, were too strong for him, and after clinging desperately to the fringe of houses on the outskirts of Neuve Chapelle, and after winning it with the opportune arrival of the Indian troops, he seems to have lost his hold on it under the great pressure of the German mass. Wednesday's fight for the village was certainly definite enough. The troops, under the cover of the heavy artillery, drove straight into Neuve Chapelle, turned out the defenders, who seem to have been badly supported by their own gunners, and to have pressed on to a distance of one and a-half miles beyond the village itself, and so brought up with their left wing within striking distance of Aubers again, and their right wing well beyond Neuve Chapelle to the south-east. The work was done, apparently, by the Fourth Corps and the Indian Corps, and was managed with such dash that 750 prisoners and some guns fell into our hands, and all counter-attacks, and they seem to have been heavy, were repulsed. At the same time, the Third Corps, which has been operating on and south of the Lys, advanced and gained the village of L'EpINETTE with small loss. While these attacks were in progress, British aviators flew over Courtrai and Menin and dropped bombs on the railway junctions there. The effect of these attacks, perhaps, cannot be defined, but certainly Menin has been, since the beginning of the battle, a concentration-point for the troops directed against the Ypres line, and was deemed so valuable at the opening of the interminable encounter in October last, that the Fourth Corps, under General Rawlinson,

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THE STRAIT GATE TO CONSTANTINOPLE: THE NARROWS IN THE DARDANELLES—SHOWING FORTS NEAR KILID BAHR BOMBARDED BY THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH" AFTER SHE ENTERED THE STRAITS.



OUTWARD SIGNS OF RUSSIAN VICTORY: GUNS TAKEN FROM THE TURKS.

The photograph shows field-guns and quick-firers taken from the Turks exposed to public view in the precincts of the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, at Tiflis. In such a way it is shown that the Turks' efforts to minimise the importance of the checks they have received in the Caucasus are useless. The trophies were taken during the battles of Sarykarnish and Ardagan.



A MEDIAEVAL BUILDING RESISTS ARTILLERY: THE TEMPLARS' TOWER, NIEUPORT.

In a recent despatch, "Eye-Witness" wrote: "The astonishing strength of many of the old mediaeval buildings in this country, such as the Templars' Tower, at Nieuport, and the church-tower of Messines, is evinced by the fact that they have resisted bombardment by modern artillery." The Templars' Tower is the only relic of the Templars' Castle, destroyed by the people of Ghent and the English in 1383.

made a plucky, but unsuccessful, effort to reach it, and to numb, for the time being, the output of soldiery that was pouring against our front. Further along our line, too, the Belgians have shown signs of the general military quickening, and have scored an advance of nearly 500 metres in the direction of Schoorbakke. The early spring has been given as the time to expect a general advance; possibly all this activity is the first omen of that great and keenly anticipated movement.

Russia has quietened down considerably this week. Along the Niemen front our Allies appear to be holding their own quite comfortably, and even to be able to disturb the enemy with a threat towards Augustowo that carries the dangerous hint of a thrust between the German forces operating there. Before Osowiec the enemy keep up but a languid artillery fire that incommodes the fortifications not at all, though on occasion the Russian gunners have answered with effect and silenced a battery or two. Only in the battle-wrung Przasnysz area is there any sign of pronounced activity. Here, after a rumour of retreat, the Germans appear to have massed again, and to have moved against the Russian front with all the intentions of battle. Von Hindenburg, disillusioned and disgruntled after his many abortive efforts, might make this line his crucial point of assault; but so far little has happened (though much may), and Petrograd is able to report but the feeblest fighting in the

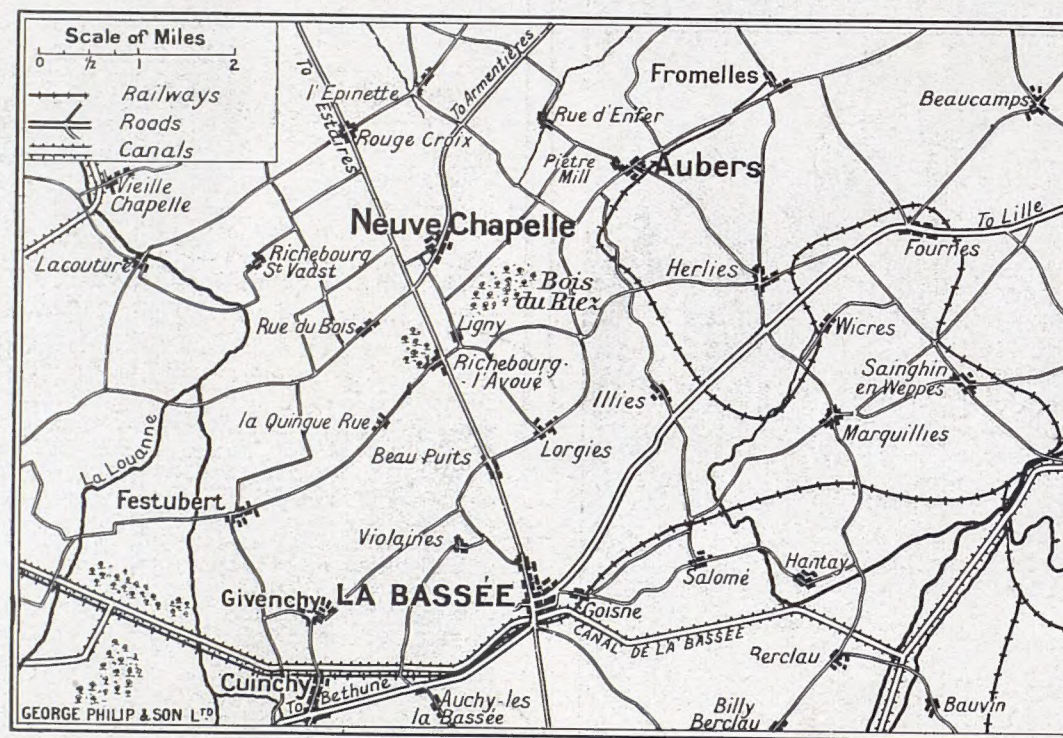
district. The remainder of the line is quiet. There is a suggestion that Germany has come to realise the futility of her efforts on the Bzura line, and is contemplating a retirement to a stronger position to the rear. In the Carpathians a desultory warfare goes on; the Austrians, in spite of their losses, still raging against the inevitable, still able to gain small points—as the taking of a few trenches on the debatable Hill 992 near

Kosziowa—but still quite incapable of holding on to them, as happened in this case. The eastern campaign is, indeed, in a healthy and optimistic condition, and it gains an added colour of happiness from a report of the work done against the Turks in the Caucasus, where successes have been won, guns and men captured in the Transchorok region, and the advance of the Russians pushed well beyond the Chorok River, to the great annoyance and loss of the Turk.

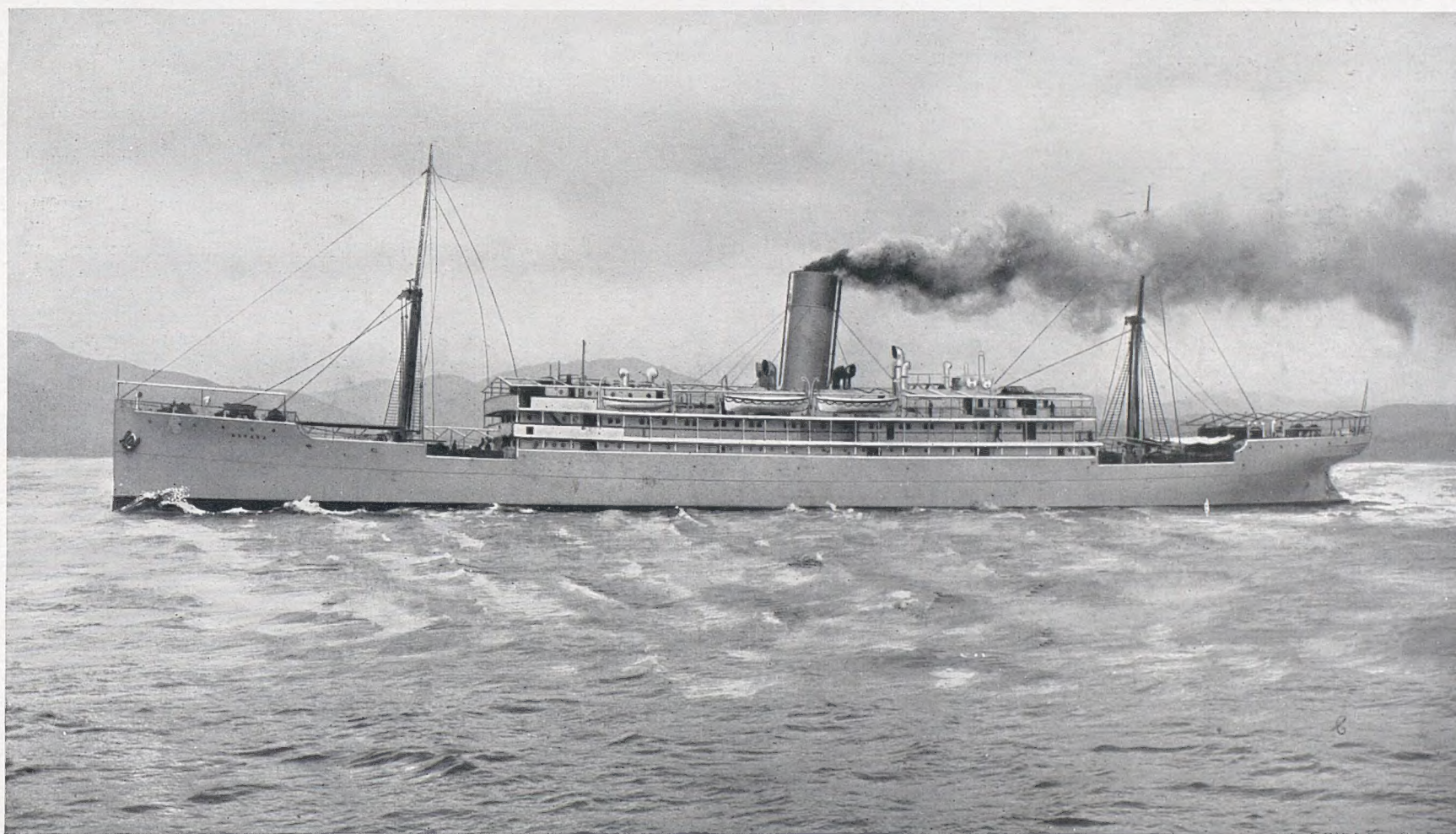
The Turk, in truth, has come to a melancholy day in his history. The anarchy of his effort is everywhere apparent from the Caucasus to the Egyptian failure. It is more apparent than ever at the Dardanelles. Here, with an equable progress, the Allied war-ships are pounding down defence after defence, advancing

mile after mile. At the end of last week the monster *Queen Elizabeth*, the *Agamemnon*, and the *Ocean* bombarded the two Hamidieh forts, dropping shells at a 21,000 yards range over the Gallipoli Peninsula on to them. On Monday the *Queen Elizabeth* entered the Straits for the first time, and

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WHERE THE BRITISH ARMY HAS MADE A NOTABLE ADVANCE: NEUVE CHAPPELLE (FOUR MILES FROM LA BASSÉE AND TWELVE MILES FROM LILLE), SHOWING ALSO THE CAPTURED VILLAGE OF L'EPINETTE.



TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF THE FIRTH OF CLYDE WITH THE LOSS OF ABOUT 170 LIVES: THE AUXILIARY-CRUISER "BAYANO."

The Admiralty reported on the 13th the loss of H.M. auxiliary-cruiser "Bayano," while engaged on patrol duty. "On the 11th inst.," the official account stated, "the wreckage of the vessel and bodies were discovered, and circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy's torpedo." After giving twenty-six names of officers and men saved, the report went on to say that probably all others

on board the "Bayano" were lost. The crew numbered about 200. The disaster took place off Corsewall Point, Wigtownshire, near the entrance to the Firth of Clyde. Later accounts by survivors told of the splendid conduct of the Captain, Commander Henry Cecil Carr, who went down with the ship.—[By Courtesy of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Bow Street, Covent Garden.]

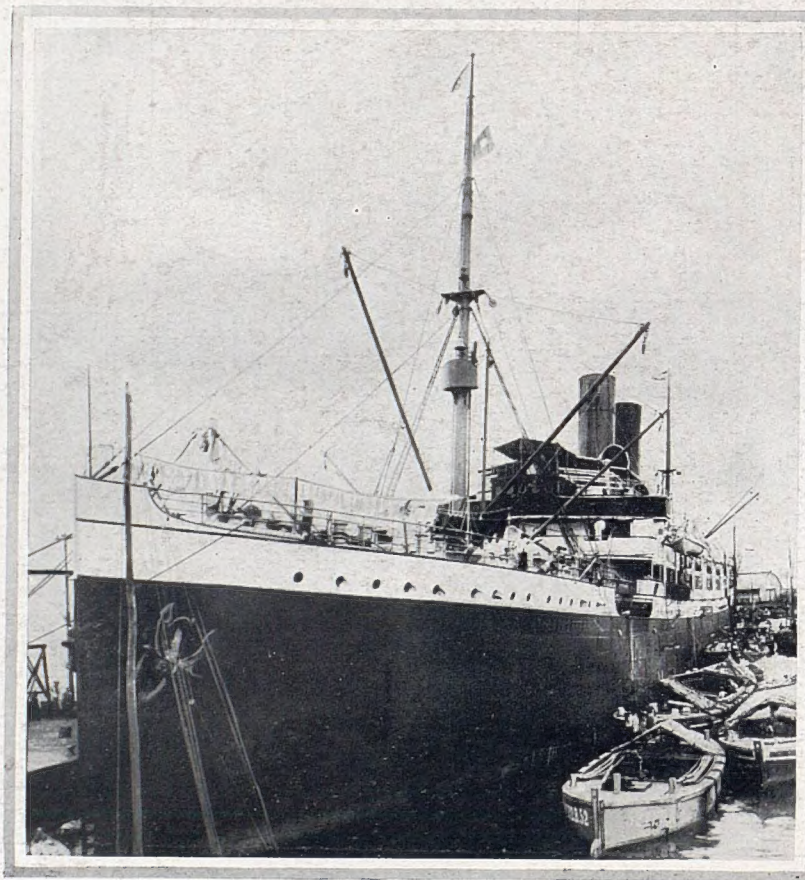
brought her 15-in. guns to bear on the Medjidieh fort, that had already suffered a great deal from the other ships. There are now some ten forts with a scattering of batteries to reduce, and though the work will not be hurried, everything points to its being assured of success. An added note of determination is the fact that a French Expeditionary Force under General d'Amade has been concentrated in North Africa for use in the land operations connected with the forcing of the Straits, and that this force has already sailed and has been sighted heading for Turkey in a fleet of twenty-two transports. There is every likelihood of Constantinople falling both by land and sea in the course of the next few weeks. And if confirmation of this forecast be needed, the excited attitudes of Bulgaria, particularly, and Greece, should prove conclusive.

The Great Blockade is still a meaningless affair. After a silence, the torpedoing broke out again and three small ships were sunk on Wednesday last. These were, as usual, quite inconspicuous vessels, though one furnished an ugly page in this despicable phase of the war. This was the case of the steamer *Tangistan*, torpedoed off Scarborough at 12.30 in the morning: of her thirty-eight hands, only one was picked up. The act was a hopeless piece of unprincipled barbarity which simply defies every effort in expression of anger. Since then several vessels, less than ten, of the British and French mercantile marine, have been hit—or missed—and a graver success was scored in the sinking of the armed merchantman *Bayano*, apparently with much loss of life. To counter this success (for the *Bayano* was on

active service, and the sinking was perfectly legitimate), we have sunk another of the enemy's submarines, this time the *U 12*. She was rammed by the *Ariel*, skilfully handled by Lieut.-Commander James V. Creagh.

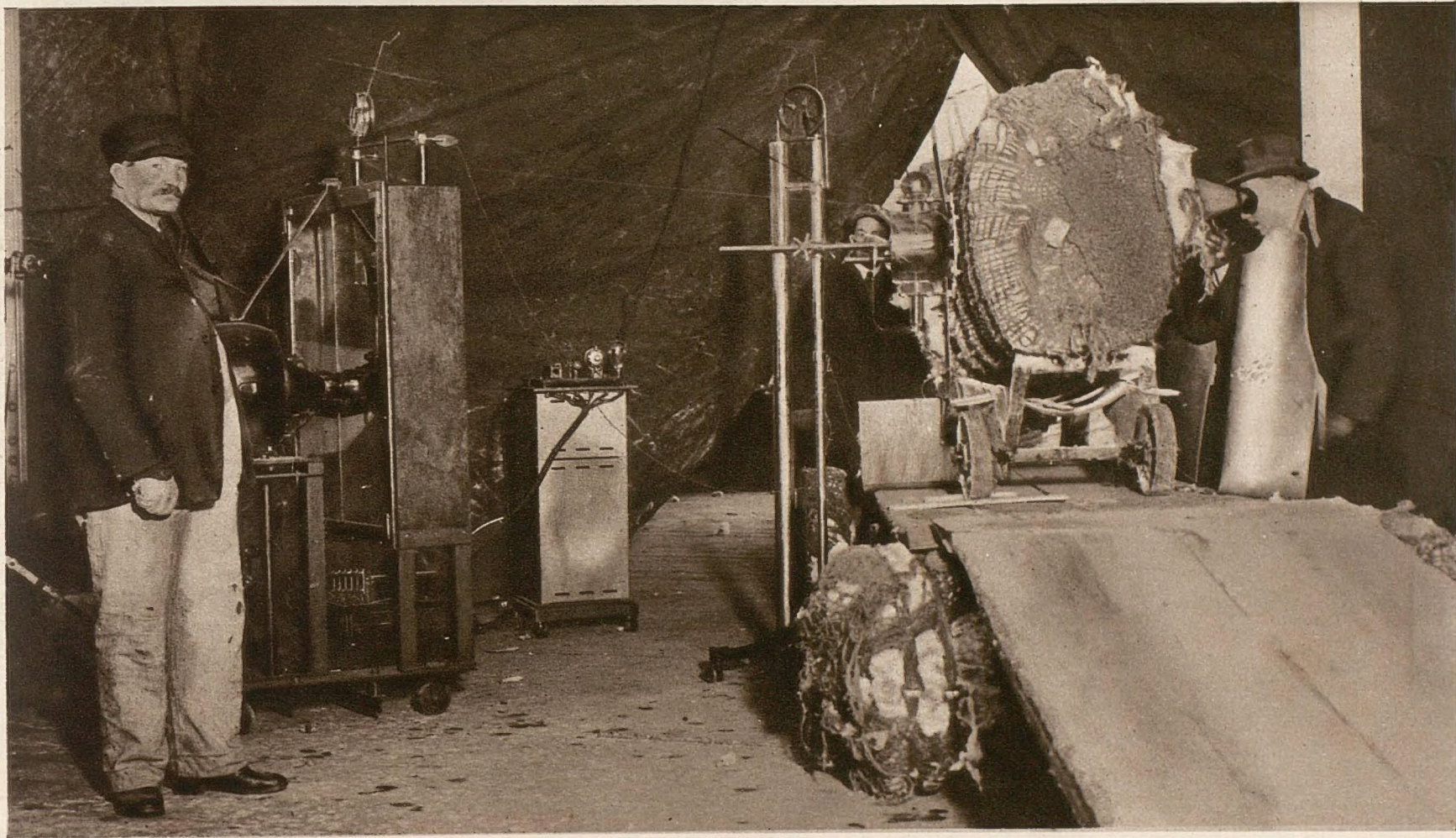
She was sunk, and only ten of her crew of twenty-eight were rescued. A final item of naval news is the calm arrival of the German armed merchantman *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* at the American town of Newport, after having sunk, with French and British and Russian vessels, an American grain-ship, the *William P. Frye*. The act, as well as the audacity, of the German ship has roused a storm of anger in the States. The *Eitel Friedrich* came in damaged, and has sought jurisdiction to remain in port some weeks while she refits. With her presence, America is faced with not one but two delicate problems: for instance, she seems yet undecided whether her neutrality will permit her harbouring this armed but leaky vessel; though, more important still, she has yet to make up her mind if the German has or has not committed an act of war. She, no doubt, remembers her promises of just anger and probable retribution made to the Germans if one American ship was sunk on the high seas. These are not the actual words, of course, but the meaning was plain both in the Washington Note and in the columns of the Press. America has been watching the belligerents with a certain amount of aloof amusement at their blood-thirsty antics. Now the belligerents can watch America, and smile a little as she struggles with the problems that are tangling up her diplomacy. W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: MARCH 15, 1915.



A "MAGPIE" GERMAN COMMERCE-RAIDER WHOSE SINKING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP HAS STIRRED THE UNITED STATES: THE "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH."

The "*Prinz Eitel Friedrich*," a German armed liner recently put into the American port of Newport News for repairs. The crews of various British, French, and Russian ships she had sunk were put ashore. The disclosure that she had also sunk an American ship, the "*William P. Frye*," has caused a great stir in the United States. The "*Prinz Eitel Friedrich*" is painted white on one side and black on the other, to mystify pursuing cruisers.—[Photo. by Topical.]



WAS "LA TOURAINE" FIRED BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE? USING X-RAYS TO SEARCH FOR GERMAN INFERNAL MACHINES IN COTTON-BALES.

It has been suggested that the recent fire in mid-Atlantic on board the French liner "La Touraine," bound from New York to Havre, was not accidental, but was very possibly due to an infernal machine secreted in the cargo by German criminals. Some time ago concealed bombs were found on board a British ship loading at New Orleans, and it was even rumoured that a similar attempt was intended

upon the "Lusitania." The most vigilant precautions have since been taken to examine all cargo placed on board ships of the Allies leaving American ports. Our photograph shows the X-rays being used. The inspector looks through a fluoroscope and wears a rubber apron impregnated with lead oxide, rendering it opaque and protecting him from the rays.—(Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.)



A COVERED TENNIS-COURT CONVERTED INTO A MILITARY HOSPITAL: THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S CANADIAN HOSPITAL AT CLIVEDEN.

The photograph shows the interior of a covered tennis-court on Major W. W. Astor's estate at Cliveden, near Maidenhead, converted into a military hospital, with four wards. Considerable extensions are being made, with a view to its becoming the main hospital for the Canadian forces. It is known as the Duchess of Connaught's Canadian Hospital. A Canadian regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light

Infantry, recently went into action for the first time. One of them writes: "I was much struck by the behaviour of the boys who had never been under fire before, in fact, I was surprised. Of course, we all realise that we carry our lives in our hands, and I think most of us don't worry. We found time to laugh and joke while the shells were bursting overhead."—[Photo. by Eastman.]



A FRENCH BOMB-DROPPING DEVICE FITTED WITH SIGHTS: THE FABRE APPARATUS AND ITS INVENTOR ON AN AEROPLANE.

When experiments were first made in bomb-dropping from aeroplanes, the methods used were comparatively rough and ready. Gradually the apparatus employed for the purpose has become more elaborate and scientifically accurate. The war has, of course, provided plenty of fresh data for judging the practical effect of various devices, and for forming conclusions as to the best methods of aiming in

order to hit certain objects from a given height and while flying at a given speed. In short, bomb-dropping has been reduced to a science. Our photograph shows M. Georges Fabre (on the left) with his bomb-dropping invention attached to the machine. It will be noticed that the apparatus is fitted with sights. The pilot is M. Chambenoist.—[By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."]



FIRST TO ENTER THE DARDANELLES, TO SHOW ALLIED UNANIMITY: THE RUSSIAN CRUISER "ASKOLD," WHICH JOINED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH.

The fact that the Russian cruiser "Askold" has joined the Allied fleets off the Dardanelles is said to be the reply to a German plot to sow discord among the Allies by arranging that Turkey should offer the Dardanelles to Great Britain as the price of the safety of Constantinople. The solidarity of the Allies, it is also reported, was proclaimed by the "Askold" being invited to enter the Dardanelles ahead

of the British and French ships. In the Russo-Japanese War the "Askold" was at Port Arthur, and after the action of August 10, 1904, she went to Shanghai, and was interned there. In the present war she joined in chasing the "Ermden," and later entered the Mediterranean and bombarded Turkish troops at El Arish preparing to invade Egypt.—[Photo. by Bar.]



INCLUDING THE FUTURE RULER OF CONSTANTINOPLE? THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE AND THEIR FAMILY, BREAKFASTING IN THE ROYAL PALACE, ATHENS.

An ancient Greek tradition says that when a Constantine of royal blood marries a Sophia, their son shall reign in Constantinople. King Constantine I, married the Princess Sophia, sister of William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, and the old prophecy can scarcely fail to interest their Majesties in view of their somewhat conflicting family ties, the King being a nephew of Queen Alexandra, and

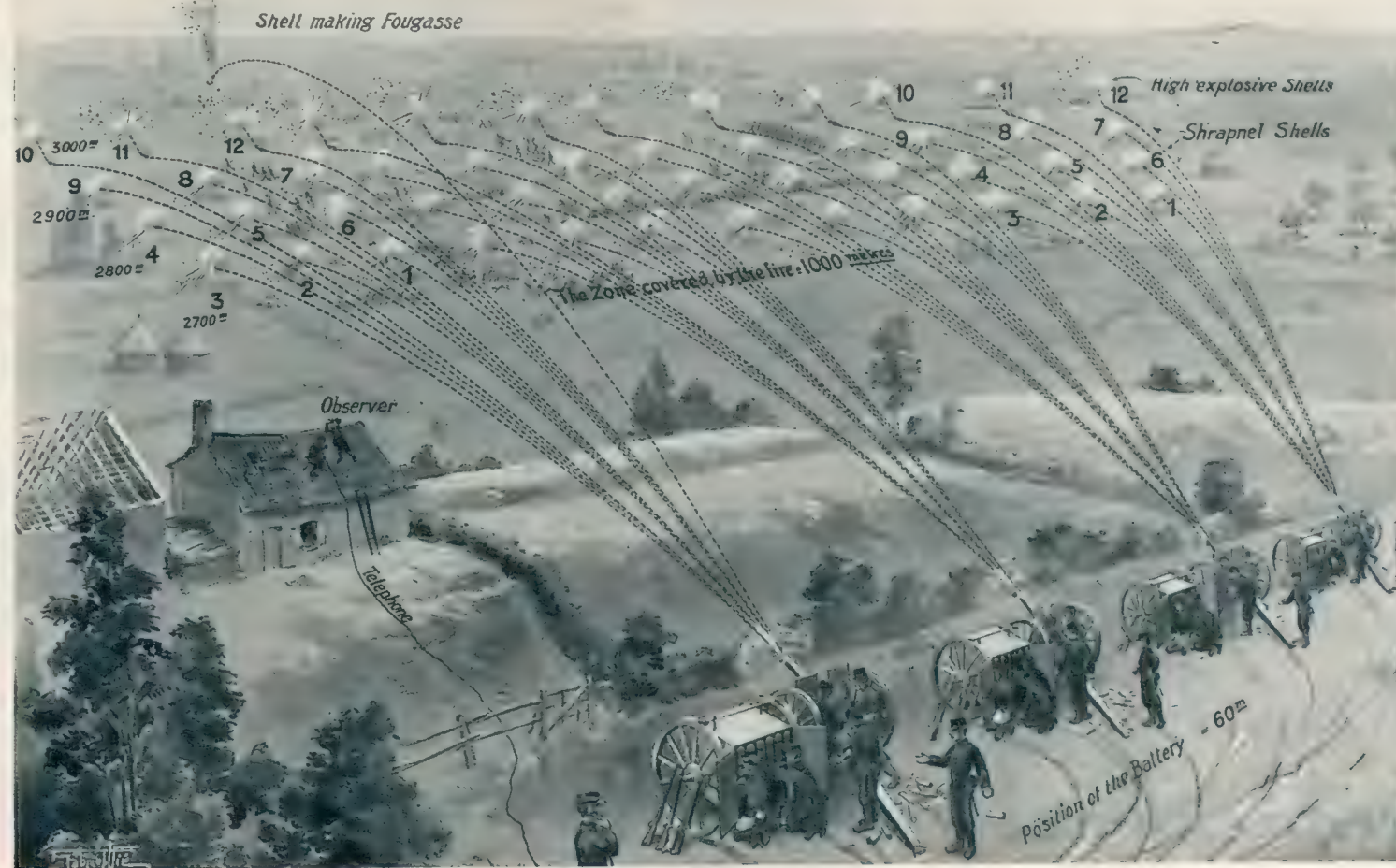
his mother the Russian Grand-Duchess Olga Constantinovna, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch. Meantime, despite a world-war and a political crisis, the Hellenic royal family lives its unpretentious life. Of their Majesties' six children, Princes George, Alexander, and Paul, and Princesses Helen, Irene, and Catherine, the Crown Prince, George, was born in 1890.—[Photo. by Stanley.]



"GUSTS" OF FIRE: AN ILLUSTRATION SHOWING FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRING BY "RAFALES," OR "GUSTS," WITH INCREASING ELEVATION.

The guns are arranged at intervals of 20 or 25 metres. One battery of four guns thus occupies a front of 60 to 75 metres. Each piece fires three series, or "gusts," of three rounds each, increasing the range for each "gust." The effective zone of shrapnel being 25 metres by 160 metres long, the battery thus covers in a few seconds an area about 100 metres wide by nearly 400 metres in length.

This method of firing, known to the French artillery as "tir progressif sur hauteurs échelonnées," can, if well regulated, soon render an enemy's position untenable. The zone of effectiveness of high-explosive shells is less extended than that of shrapnel, but recent experience has proved that, in trench-warfare, with fire well directed, the explosive shell causes greater havoc.



THE "MOWING" METHOD OF THE FRENCH ARTILLERY: FIRE BY "GUSTS" WITH VARYING ELEVATION AND LATERAL TRAVERSING OF EACH SHOT.

In this case each gun fires three or four "gusts" with three or four different elevations. Each "gust," or "rafale," consists of three to four rounds, and after each round the gun is pivoted by a hand-screw from left to right for the first three shots, and right to left for the next. Without moving the carriage each gun can thus sweep a width of 250 metres at 2500-metre range. This method is known to the

French artillery as *fauchage* or "mowing." The losses caused to the enemy vary with his formation. Among troops in line in the open they may be as much as 60 per cent., while for infantry lying down, they might be 25 per cent.; again, among infantry sheltered under good cover and not firing, the casualties caused would probably amount only to something under 3 per cent.

Little Lives of Great Men.

IX. VICE-ADMIRAL CARDEN.

IT is in the eternal fitness of things that fate should have entrusted one of the crucial operations—perhaps the most crucial operation—of the war to a Tipperary man, Vice-Admiral Sackville Hamilton Carden, who is in command of the Allied Squadron forcing the Dardanelles. It's a long way to Constantinople, judged by the difficulties and not by the mere mileage of the road, but the event cannot be doubtful, and the Irish sailor who is doing the work may be reckoned upon to see it through. Vice-Admiral Carden is one of the Cardens of Barnane, Templemore, Co. Tipperary, where the family has been known since 1650, when John Carden of Templemore founded the line. Barnane came into the Carden possession with his eldest son, Jonathan. The Cardens have been soldiers, divines, and diplomats. It is on record that two members of the family, one a soldier, were drowned at sea; but they have not been a seafaring race. The Vice-Admiral seems to be their first sailor of note. He is the third son of Andrew Carden, Captain 60th Rifles and sometime High Sheriff of Tipperary; and of Anne, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sackville Hamilton Berkeley. Vice-Admiral Carden was born in 1857, and entered the Royal Navy in 1870. Twelve years later he saw his first war service as a Lieutenant on board the *Thalia* during the Egyptian War. For his conduct during these operations he was decorated with the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's Bronze Star. Two years thereafter he took part in the Nile Expedition, and served in the



IN COMMAND OF THE ALLIED FLEETS AT THE DARDANELLES:

VICE-ADMIRAL SACKVILLE HAMILTON CARDEN.

The Vice-Admiral is seen here as a Captain.—[Lafayette.]

combined military and naval operations near Suakin in the Eastern Soudan. He was at that time First Lieutenant of the *Dryad*. His promotion to the rank of Commander did not come until 1894. Further active service fell to his lot in 1897, when, as an officer of the *Theseus*, he went to Benin with the naval punitive expedition which was hastily fitted out under the command of Rear-Admiral Rawson to punish King Overami for his atrocious massacre of Mr. J. R. Phillips and a British political mission. The little campaign was brilliantly carried through in record time—fifty-one days from start to finish. For his part in this affair Vice-Admiral Carden wears the General Africa Medal, with the Benin clasp. In 1899 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in 1908 to flag rank. From August 1910 to August 1911 he served as Rear-Admiral in the Atlantic Fleet. A year later he was Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, and he continued to hold this office until the outbreak of the present war. He had, however, been marked for a still higher command in time of national stress, and August 27 last saw him promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. On Sept. 20 last he hoisted his flag on his Majesty's battle-cruiser *Indefatigable*. The stupendous importance of his present most dramatic and far-reaching task is sufficient testimony to the abilities of this great sailor, of whom the world has hitherto heard very little. Before he has seen another birthday, which falls on May 3, it is safe to prophesy that his name will be indelibly written in our naval annals, where "Carden" and "Constantinople" will be as inseparable as "Blake" and "Algiers."



A PLACE WHOSE DEFENCES SUFFERED UNDER INDIRECT FIRE FROM THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH": KILID BAHR, WHERE FORTS GUARD THE NARROWS. Kilid Bahr is at the entrance to "The Narrows," on the north, or Europe, side of the Dardanelles, and just where the channel becomes most contracted. The distance is less than a mile across to Chanak, on the Asiatic shore at and round which place and Kilid Bahr the most powerful of the Turkish forts and batteries cluster. The Kilid Bahr group of forts were first bombarded on March 5, when the "Queen Elizabeth," with the "Agamemnon" and "Ocean," shelled them from the north, firing her 15-inch, 1950-lb. projectiles over the hills seen in the background of the photograph from the Gulf of Saros, at a range of 21,000 yards, or twelve miles. On March 8, the "Queen Elizabeth," with four battle-ships, entered the Straits and bombarded the Kilid Bahr forts with direct fire.



THE OBJECTIVE OF A DARING BUT WELL-CONCEIVED NAVAL ATTACK: THE DARDANELLES, WHOSE FORCING IS OCCUPYING

As we note under another illustration dealing with the subject, the attack on the Dardanelles is unparalleled in warfare. The Allied war-ships have literally hacked their way in among the forts and batteries fringing the channel through the Straits, while every yard of their way has had to be swept for mines. At the same time, certain ships, firing from the open water of the Gulf of Saros at enormous ranges, have taken

the more powerful forts on the Straits in reverse, bombarding them on their land side by means of an irresistible plunging fire with the heaviest projectiles used in war. The Dardanelles extend from Cape Helles, at the western end of the peninsula, to the town of Gallipoli, a distance of some forty miles. The waterway has an average width of from two to four miles, except at the Narrows, where, between Kilit Bahr and

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BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS, INCLUDING THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH," THE MOST POWERFUL WAR-VESSEL IN THE WORLD.

Chanak, the passage is less than a mile across, with cliffs and high ground on either hand. The coast there for nearly five miles bristles with fortifications armed with Krupp fortress-guns of calibres up to 14 inches. The positions of the more important forts are shown in our panoramic map, the lettering being that employed for service purposes on the Admiralty charts. Our map also elucidates the dramatic incident

of the over-land bombardment from the Gulf of Saros, where, as the official report states, the "Queen Elizabeth," with the "Agamemnon" and the "Ocean," shelled the forts on the Narrows at 21,000 yards, or twelve miles, seaplanes directing the fire by signals from mid-air. Other ships, British and French, meanwhile attacked the forts at the entrance to the "Narrows" by direct fire from within the Straits.



ENGAGED IN AN UNPARALLELED NAVAL BOMBARDMENT: BRITISH WAR-SHIPS IN ACTION AT THE DARDANELLES, IN THE

Never before has there been a naval operation on the gigantic scale on which the Dardanelles bombardment is being conducted. The heaviest and hardest-hitting artillery is being employed; the most powerful ship of war in the world is taking a principal part; high-angle fire out of direct view and over hills hundreds of feet high, and at almost incredible ranges, is being used freely; while air-craft guide and control the fire.

From eighteen to twenty battle-ships, British and French, are engaged, not counting the array of cruisers and light craft that, in varying ways, bear a share. And every mile of the waterway within the Straits has to be swept for mines by special vessels exposed to hostile fire. At the same time certain of the enemy forts and batteries along the shore, in addition to their natural advantage of situation on high ground, are

ALLIES' EFFORT

armed with 14-inch guns. ninety heavy battle-ships are bursting shells at each other. guns of the battle-ships



ALLIES' EFFORT TO FORCE THE GATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND FREE THE FAMOUS STRAITS FROM TURKISH INFLUENCE.

armed with 14-inch guns, the heaviest ordnance ever seen on fortifications. On the side of the Allies some ninety heavy battle-ship guns are available, throwing, between them, in weight of metal, over thirty tons of bursting shells at each discharge. Three tons more of projectiles is the weight of metal from the secondary guns of the battle-ships alone. The "Queen Elizabeth," whose presence has been the feature of the bom-

bardment, fires a shell of 1950 lb. weight from each of her 15-inch guns, and at each broadside discharges seven tons of metal. This she can do twice a minute, sending the seven tons a distance of twelve miles. The "Queen Elizabeth" shelled the forts of "The Narrows" at that range. The other battle-ships carry 12-inch guns, firing shells 850 lb. (just under 8 cwt.)—formidable enough monsters!—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson.]



WHEN A SHIP'S FIRED AT BY FORTS: THE SPLASH OF THE ENEMY'S SHELLS IN THE SEA.

At the immense ranges at which sea battles are fought under modern conditions, with the opposing war-ships looking little more than mere specks on the horizon—the battle off the Falklands was fought at from 16,000 to 13,500 yards' range; the Dogger Bank battle mostly at 18,000 yards—practically all that those on board the ships in action see round them is what we see in the illustration above, the

splashes in the water of the shots which fall near or *ricochet* in bounds and leaps over the surface, sending up towering fountains of foam and spray where they strike the water. A landsman civilian watching a fight from a passing vessel would see just that. The same thing applies when forts are firing at ships—as at the Dardanelles.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A SNAPSHOT FROM ON BOARD THE "AGAMEMNON," NOW FIGHTING IN THE DARDANELLES: TACTICAL EVOLUTIONS SOMEWHERE AT SEA.

Our view is taken from on board the battle-ship "Agamemnon," whose presence, together with that of her sister ship, the "Lord Nelson," in Admiral Carden's fleet in the Dardanelles, has been one of the surprises of the naval campaign in the Near East. When last openly named in print, the "Agamemnon" was in the list of ships paraded at Spithead for the King's mobilisation inspection of last June. Since

then her movements have been kept secret. The incident depicted shows part of the fleet in company turning in the course of an evolution. The identity of the war-ships in the photograph it is, of course, inexpedient to disclose; beyond suggesting that the nearest battle-ship belongs to a class mentioned in the Admiralty *communiqué* as rendering good service in the Dardanelles bombardment.



GRENADE-THROWERS CLEARING THE WAY FOR INFANTRY: A BRITISH ATTACK

One of the curiosities of the war has been the reversion to the use of old-fashioned short-range missiles, such as grenades and bombs, thrown sometimes by hand, sometimes by catapults, or small trench-mortars. The modern grenadiers, or grenade-throwers, who hurl their missiles by hand, are now employed as the pioneers of an attack upon the enemy's trenches, to prepare the way for infantry. The grenade-throwers usually dash forward in small parties of about six men, and fling their bombs into the first trench to be attacked. Then they jump into it

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to be taken, the pr
fact that the enemy



INFANTRY: A BRITISH ATTACK ON GERMAN TRENCHES. DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL.

comes by catapults,
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they jump into it

themselves and hurl more bombs laterally in both directions, their onslaught being instantly followed up by a bayonet-charge of their own infantry. When there is a series of trenches to be taken, the process is repeated. The grenade-thrower's task is one of great danger, as he must expose himself recklessly to the enemy's fire. His best chance of escape lies in the fact that the enemy may shoot erratically when expecting a bomb to burst among them within the next few seconds.



THE CONCEALMENT OF ARTILLERY FROM AIR-CRAFT SCOUTS: FRENCH GUNS HIDDEN UNDER OSIERS AND IN SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED "CASEMATES."

The campaign in France and Belgium is a war of concealment, especially as regards the artillery, whose positions it is most important to hide from the enemy's air-scouts. Our photographs illustrate two French methods of doing so. No. 1 shows the position of a "75" gun in an open field, where it is buried under crates, or hurdles of osiers. In No. 2 the same gun is seen uncovered the moment after

firing, and at the end of its recoil. One gunner is still holding his hands to his ears. To the left are similar crates concealing the ammunition-wagon. Photograph No. 3 shows three "casemates" of one battery, on the side facing the enemy. No. 4 shows another "casemate" sheltering a gun and ammunition-wagon. To the left in the foreground is a shelter for the gunners.

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WOUNDED BY THE SAME BULLET AS ANOTHER GENERAL: GENERAL MAUNOURY.

An official statement issued in Paris on the 12th said: "While inspecting one of our first-line trenches situated at a distance of thirty metres from the enemy, General Maunoury, the Commander of one of our Armies, and General de Villaret, the Commander of one of the corps of that Army, were wounded by a bullet while examining the German lines through a loophole."—[Photo. by Manuel.]



COMMANDING A FRENCH FORCE FOR THE DARDANELLES: GENERAL D'AMADE.

It was officially stated in Paris on the 11th: "The Expeditionary Force concentrated in North Africa is composed partly of troops other than Algerian sharpshooters drawn from this region and partly of troops from France. These troops have been placed under General D'Amade, who has been selected owing to his experience of expeditions in distant lands."—[Photo. by Barnett.]



THE GERMAN USE OF BURNING LIQUID AS A MISSILE IN TRENCH WARFARE: AN ATTACK ON FRENCH TRENCHES,

Our artist has illustrated here a new method of warfare which the Germans have lately introduced. Not content, apparently, with the results obtained by the usual recognised weapons, they resorted to the inhumane expedient of squirting into the French trenches some sort of inflammable liquid, which, all blazing, ignited the soldiers' clothes and inflicted on them terrible disfigurements. An incident of the kind took place recently

in Malancourt Wood, between the Argonne and the Meuse, to the north-west of Verdun. Here the French and German trenches are at some points very close together. It was about noon on February 26 that the French saw a thick cloud of smoke, some 130 feet high, rising above the parapet of their earthworks, and presently the men in the trenches were flooded with a scalding liquid which they took to be pitch. It was

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FRENCH TRENCHES,

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PRECEDED BY A FIERY CATARACT, AND A COLUMN OF SMOKE UNDER COVER, OF WHICH THE ENEMY ADVANCED.

squirted over them, as though by a pump. Meantime some Germans, under cover of the smoke, managed to force a way through the barbed-wire and timber outside the trenches, and thus gained a little ground. Next day, however, the French made a strong counter-attack, and recovered most of it. A similar German trick has since been reported by the Russians. An official statement issued from Petrograd on March 9,

said: "North of the Pilica (West Poland), the Germans are employing new methods of fighting, throwing boiling pitch, or some other liquid, on to our infantry as it approaches their trenches, which causes bad burns and sets fire to the clothes of our soldiers." In civil life the throwing of vitriol, to which this attack seems somewhat akin, is held to be the most barbarous and despicable of crimes.



SNOW ABOARD A BRITISH WAR-SHIP: DURING THE COLD WEATHER "SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC."

Our photographs give a vivid idea of the sort of weather certain of our fighting-ships have experienced of late "somewhere in the North Atlantic," where it has been down to zero at times. No. 1 is given to show how ice-frozen salt spray—formed on the bows of the boats. No. 2 illustrates a "barber" mist. When the temperature falls to about zero and the sea remains at about forty degrees, it steams on

the surface like this. In the morning, while the mist is still thick with a wind blowing it about and giving only glimpses of the heaving water, it has exactly the appearance of a huge, boiling pot. In No. 3 sailors are seen shovelling snow from the ship's deck. No. 4 shows the job that confronted the men—snow thick on the deck.



AKIN TO THOSE OF THE FRENCH CHASSEURS ALPINS WHO HAVE DONE GOOD SERVICE IN THE VOSGES: RUSSIAN MILITARY SKI-RUNNERS.

The Russian Army has its ski-ers as well as the French. The men seen in the photograph were on their way to the Emperor of Russia's palace, after returning from the province of Archangel, having travelled over 660 miles in twenty days. In Scandinavia, the military use of ski is very ancient. In a Stockholm museum there is a runic stone scratched with a rough drawing of an archer on ski.

Gustavus Adolphus regularly employed ski-runners in his campaigns. In Norway they have formed part of the Regular Army since the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Italian Army also has ski-runners, attached to the Alpini, and the mountain batteries. Over sixty members of the Ski Club of Great Britain are at the front, and probably there are ski-runners among the Gurkhas.



A CONTINGENT OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WHO HAVE RECENTLY ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY: THE MEN MARCHING WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

It was briefly mentioned in the Press on March 11 that an Australian Contingent had arrived in England, and our photograph shows part of this fine force, which the distant Commonwealth has sent to our aid, having their first experience of military exercises on the soil of the Motherland. Some interesting statistics were published recently, it may be recalled, regarding Australia's resources in men available for military

purposes under the Defence Act. The figures given were as follows:—Class I., 525,850 unmarried men of 18 and upwards, but under 35; Class II., 87,250 unmarried men from 35 to 45; Class III., 232,150 married men from 18 to 35; Class IV., 232,250 married men from 35 to 45; Class V., 336,700 men from 45 to 60. This gives a total of 1,414,200.—[Photo. by C.N.]



IMAGINING HIMSELF A CONQUEROR AT A TRIUMPH? THE KAISER WATCHING RUSSIAN PRISONERS PASS THROUGH LYCK.

Lyck is a small town in East Prussia, ten miles from the Russian frontier, on one of the Masurian Lakes. Round there the severest fighting took place during the nine days' February battle when the Russians were forced back by Marshal Hindenburg's reinforced army. The Kaiser made Lyck his headquarters, and sent from there his telegram to the Imperial Chancellor at Berlin announcing a

"glorious victory," and belauding the German new levies. Our illustration, from a German paper, shows the Kaiser entering Lyck on foot and watching Russian prisoners defiling past on their way to Germany under escort of a crack Prussian regiment, the 33rd (Graf von Roon) Infantry. The Russians bore the ordeal of passing in front of the Kaiser's exultant entourage manfully, going by with heads erect.



THE SINKING OF THE "U 12": THE RAMMED GERMAN SUBMARINE AND THE DESTROYER, "ARIEL," WHICH SENT HER TO THE BOTTOM.

The Admiralty announced on March 10 that the German submarine "U 20" had been sunk by the British destroyer "Ariel" (Lieut.-Commander J. V. Creagh), and the crew made prisoners. A later *communiqué* stated that the submarine sunk was "U 12"; also that only 10 out of 28 Germans on board had been saved. "U 12" (shown above on the left of Photograph No. 2) was built in 1911, and

was of the same class as "U 8" and "U 15," previously sunk. Her cruising-radius was 1200 miles. The number of the crew, 28, instead of 12, suggests that the German submarines may have been renumbered since the war began. The "Ariel" (Photograph No. 1) was launched in 1911, and is of 780 tons displacement.—["Ariel" Photograph by Courtesy of the Builders, Messrs. John J. Thornycroft and Co.]



ONE OF THE FOUR FRENCH BATTLE-SHIPS WHICH JOINED IN THE ATTACK ON THE NARROWS IN THE DARDANELLES: THE "SUFFREN."

In the Admiralty announcement of March 9 regarding the operations in the Dardanelles, it was stated: "On March 6 . . . inside the Straits, 'Vengeance,' 'Albion,' 'Majestic,' 'Prince George,' and the French battle-ship 'Suffren' fired on Suandere and Mount Dardanos batteries . . . and were fired on by a number of concealed guns. . . . The majority of the ships inside were struck by shells, but there

was no serious damage and no casualties. On March 7, the weather continuing calm and fine, four French battle-ships ('Gaulois,' 'Charlemagne,' 'Bouvet' and 'Suffren') entered the Straits to cover the direct bombardment of the defences of the Narrows by 'Agamemnon' and 'Lord Nelson.' The French ships engaged Mount Dardanos battery and concealed guns, silencing the 'former.'—[Photo. Bar.]

HOW IT WORKS: IX.—THE MILITARY CAMP.

"A MODERN military camp" (we quote an interesting article in the *Scientific American*) "is far more substantial in character, far more ingeniously planned than the layman realises. Camp huts are most easily made by tilting two wind-screens against each other, the angle at the ridge being 90 degrees. Assuming that the height of the ridge from the ground is 9 feet 4 inches, the interior will have a breadth of 16 feet 5 inches, or room enough for two rows of cots and an aisle a yard broad.



FIG. 1.—A WELL IN A MILITARY CAMP, FORMED OF BOX SECTIONS.

The beams are of the type shown in Fig. 2. Boards may be laid upon the beams and covered with tar paper. One gable end is closed and the other provided with a door. In order to keep the hut dry, draining ditches are dug all around it, into which the rain flows. Around the bottom of the hut earth is packed so as to keep out draughts. Such huts are usually not less than 20 feet long (with accommodation for 20 men) and not more than 33 feet long (with accommodation for 32 men). The cots may be built in at the same time as the huts themselves. In the Austro-Hungarian Army a round hut of straw has been adopted.

Winter huts are of various types. A layer of earth overlies the entire roof. An iron stove serves to heat the interior, or a stove made of bricks, turf, or the like. If stove-piping cannot be readily obtained, old vegetable and meat cans are fashioned into a pipe. When



FIG. 2.—A CAMP HUT MADE OF BEAMS AND BOARDS, WITH TWO ROWS OF COTS.

the hut is built in a deeper excavation, a sloping roof is employed to protect the men within the hut from shell and shrapnel fire.

Stables are either of the sloping roof or the gable roof type, and are big enough to house horses, the attendants to the horses, as well as harness, fodder, and the like.

"For cooking, trenches 1½ to 2 feet in depth and 3½ feet wide at the top are used. In one side wall five holes are dug, as shown in Fig. 3. The excavated earth is thrown up in front to form a wind-shield. If there are no buildings near containing kitchens which can be used, hearths are built of brick or of limestone and lime mortar. Three masons can build such a hearth in one day with six hundred bricks and cover the whole with a protective roof. For a single company (squadron or battery) three cauldrons of 175 quarts capacity each will be required.

"Field ovens can be built if necessary by the field bakery column, in order to provide the troops with bread." As regards the important matter of water-supply, the German method of using streams is described on the opposite page. "Pipes may be driven if water lies at a reasonable depth—in other words, not more than 20 feet. Depending upon their size,

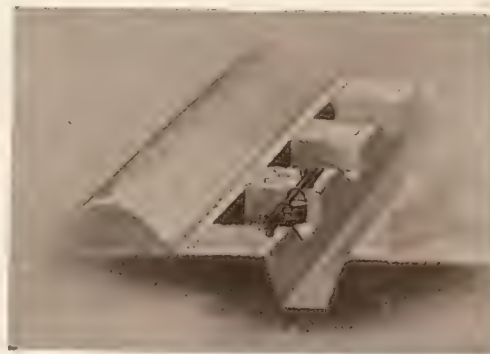


FIG. 3.—A COOKING-TRENCH IN A MILITARY CAMP.

these pipes will deliver from 4 to 22 gallons of water per minute. If water lies very near the surface a hole is dug, and a cask, the bottom of which has been knocked out, is placed in the hole to form a basin. If the water lies at a greater depth, the basin may be formed of box sections, driven in one on top of the other, in position (Fig. 1)."



HOW IT WORKS: A GERMAN CAMP NEAR A RIVER WHOSE WATER, UPSTREAM, IS USED FOR DRINKING; DOWNSTREAM, FOR WATERING HORSES.

The article on military camps, quoted on the opposite page, from the "Scientific American," says: "The water-supply of a camp is a matter of great importance. Only running water is used. In the German Army the upstream water is used for drinking purposes, and the downstream water for watering horses and for bathing. Suitable signs notify the men which water is safe to drink and which may be used only for bathing. In shallow or narrow streams, basins are dug or small dams built so as to form a reservoir of ample dimensions. Stepping-stones are provided to keep the water clean, as well as board-protection to prevent the banks from crumbling. Basins are dug for watering horses; troughs are provided only in case of necessity."—[By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."]



THE BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF THE DEFENCES OF SMYRNA, A "NECESSARY INCIDENT": FORT YENI KALÉ, AND THE HARBOUR.

Photograph No. 1 shows Fort Yeni Kalé, with its earthworks on low-lying ground beside Smyrna Bay. It forms one of the main defences, and was the first place attacked on March 5. It was bombarded for two hours, and two of its magazines blew up, after which the squadron entered the Bay, sweeping its path through the Turkish mine-field, to shell the other forts and batteries at 8000 yards' range. A curious story came through Athens that the Turkish Governor sent a protest to the Admiral alleging that villages had been shelled, and that he was arresting all enemy-subjects in Smyrna (as Photograph No. 2 suggests, Smyrna is a busy mercantile port) and intended to expose them wherever shots were fired, while parties would be kept in the city at danger-points.



FORCERS OF THE DARDANELLES: A BRITISH AND A FRENCH BLUEJACKET AS ALLIES.
The photograph shows a typical British bluejacket (left) beside a typical French bluejacket (right) on board one of the French battle-ships engaged in the Dardanelles operations. The red pom-pom on the French sailor's cap, and his striped jersey, are unmistakable characteristics. All French war-ships display the motto: "Honneur et Patrie," above the quarter-deck. —[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations]



A STRAW-BATH TO KEEP THE FEET WARM: A FRENCH SNIPER "TUBBING."
Many French trench-snipers adopt the method shown above for preserving their feet from wet and keeping them from being frozen while the marksman remains motionless on the watch. A tub, or barrel, stuffed with straw is used, and in this the sniper embeds his lower limbs while watching at his loophole. The sniper here is using a periscope. —[Photo. by Illus. Bureau.]



WITH THE H.A.C. AT THE FRONT: EXPERIENCES UNDER FIRE IN THE TRENCHES—SKETCHES BY A SERGEANT.

The 1st Battalion of the Honourable Artillery Company have been at the front since September last, setting out very shortly after their review by the King. They left behind a 2nd Battalion, and a third has taken shape. The 1st Battalion had its "baptism of fire" on October 14, and after that they were repeatedly in action. Our illustrations, from sketches by an H.A.C. Sergeant, show campaign incidents.

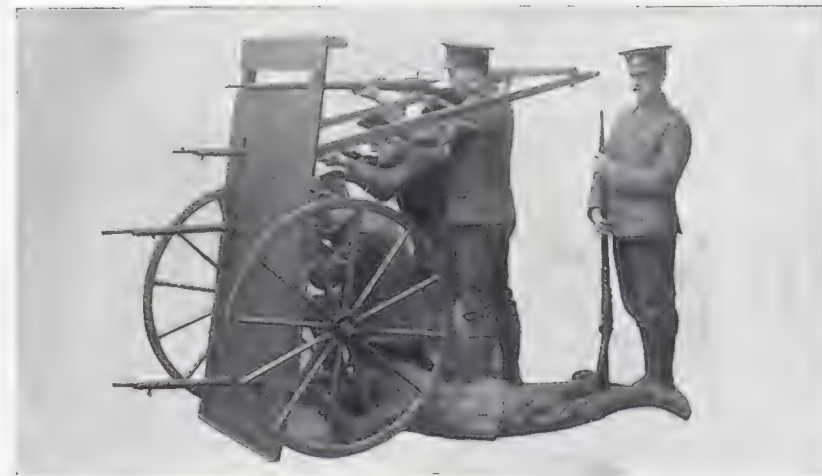
In No. 1 we have men sheltering from shells in a trench. No. 2 shows the burning under shell-fire of a farm where the H.A.C. were billeted. No. 3 is a shell-burst effect. No. 4 shows how the relief of the trenches was effected. No. 5 represents tea-time with the reserves. Like the Artists', the H.A.C. has now become practically an O.T.C. unit at the front for supplying officers.



A WAR-ARTIST OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AFTER A VISIT TO THE TRENCHES: MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS AT THE FRONT.

Mr. Frederic Villiers, the famous war-artist, has added to his already great reputation by his remarkable work for the "Illustrated London News" since the war began. He has been invited to the front, and has received special facilities for seeing the operations. Consequently, he has been able to send home drawings and sketches of vivid interest from many parts of the great conflict. He is no stranger to

the trenches, as our photograph indicates, showing him having trench mud scraped from his boots by an obliging Turco. Mr. Villiers began his career as war-artist in Serbia in 1876, and he has since served in practically every important campaign, including the Soudan, South Africa, the Russo-Japanese War, the Spanish-American War, the Tripoli Campaign, and the Balkan War.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

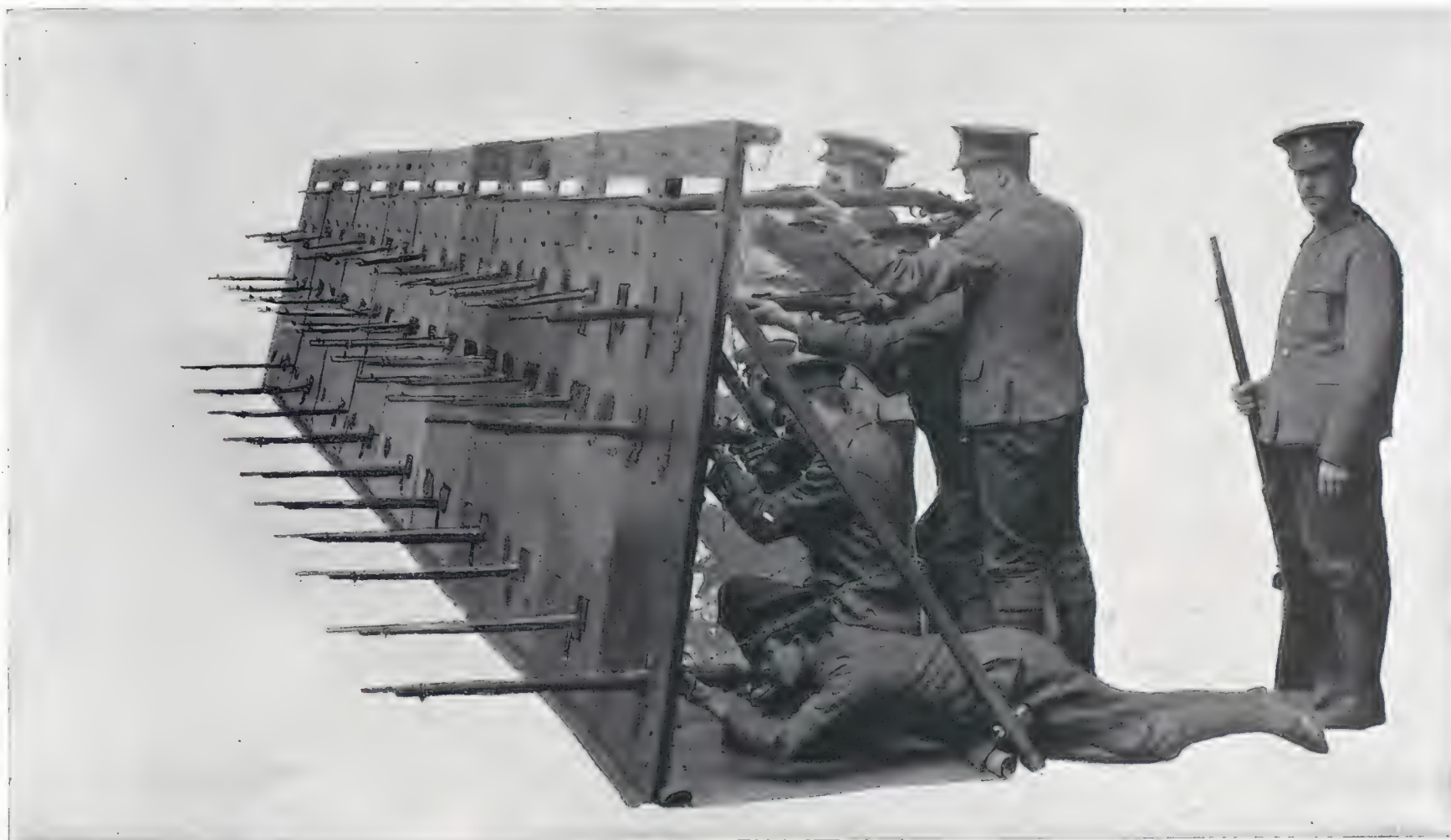


ARMOUR FOR INFANTRY: A WHEELED BULLET-PROOF SHIELD FORMING A DEFENCE AGAINST RIFLE-BULLETS AND SHELL-SPLINTERS.

There was submitted to the War Office last week the bullet-proof shield illustrated on this and the following page, and the maker, Mr. Fred Wallis, of Birmingham, was complimented on the ingenuity of his invention. The first photograph on this page shows the shield, which is bullet-proof at from twenty to fifty yards, in position for rapid travelling, and able to carry ammunition, etc. In the second

photograph the shield is placed to protect men firing, and shows positions in which four of six men can fire from behind it, allowing two spare firing-holes for changing positions. The third photograph shows how men can advance or retire protected by the shield. In No. 4 the wheels and springs have been removed. Ten shields placed side by side in this position form a thirty-foot barricade, a very

Continued opposite.



Continued. FORMING A BARRICADE OF ARMOUR: BULLET-PROOF SHIELDS SET IN A ROW AS A ROAD-DEFENCE, OR FOR LIKE PURPOSE. In the photograph on the second page shields are shown forming a barricade. The inventor notes that his device will protect infantry wherever it can be got into the firing-line, and is especially valuable to those engaged in approaching barbed-wire entanglements, or cutting barbed wire. It is claimed that eight good marksmen behind one shield will more than equal in effectiveness eighty men beginning action at five hundred yards over an extended front of fifty yards. The manufacturers of the steel guarantee that a plate five millimetres thick is bullet-proof at fifty yards against the service rifle with service charge. The value of the novel invention in cases, especially, of necessarily slow advance, or stationary work, is indisputable.



MADE "INVISIBLE" BY GERMAN THOROUGHNESS: AN ENEMY SKI - PATROL IN THE SPECIAL WHITE UNIFORM WORN IN SNOWY WEATHER.

The equipment of white uniforms for the German outpost troops on the Eastern frontier affords another instance of the completeness of the German military arrangements. Before the war broke out the storehouses of Königsberg, Thorn, and the other German Eastern fortresses, were packed with supplies of winter campaigning kit. White uniforms to wear over the ordinary grey; skis, sleigh-runners, every

detail of equipment down to ski-sticks, were laid in. The provision has proved useful on the Polish frontier (where our photograph, reproduced from a German paper, was taken) although the Germans apparently did not expect to need it, not anticipating that the war would last beyond last year. There seems to have been a shortage of winter transport-sleighs, but that was got over by local requisitioning.



LIKE PLUG STREET'S "CORDUROY" PAVING: FRENCH LARCH TRACKS IN THE ARGONNE. Describing the British position in Ploegsteert Wood (nicknamed Plug Street), a "Times" correspondent explained how over the mud "the men have laid a narrow strip of 'corduroy' paving . . . chopping twigs into the right length and nailing them on to stouter parallel branches about three feet apart. The finished article resembles the twig bridges across Burmese rivers."—[Photo. by Sport and General.]



AUSTRALIAN DISCIPLES OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN EGYPT: QUEENSLAND MILITIA NURSES. As mentioned on another page, showing Australian troops on one of the Pyramids, the equipment of the Commonwealth forces has elicited high praise. The medical arrangements are particularly good. They include a large corps of nursing sisters, who arrived at Cairo a few weeks ago, and will probably be reinforced later on. Their uniform is in dove-grey with a red shawl.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



WHERE FOUR MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED CLIMBING THE GREAT PYRAMID: AN AUSTRALIAN BATTALION ON ONE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

The Egyptian desert has proved an excellent manoeuvring-ground for the troops from Australia and New Zealand, who did excellent work in assisting to repel the attempted Turkish invasion. The equipment of the Australians has been described as surpassing that of most regular armies. This interesting photograph shows the whole of an Australian battalion grouped at the base of one of the Pyramids.

There have, unfortunately, been several accidents to men attempting to climb the Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Cheops. Seven men altogether, it was recently reported, have fallen on it, and four of them were killed instantly. One of the others injured his spine so severely as to necessitate his returning to Australia on a water-bed, and he will probably have to remain always on his back.

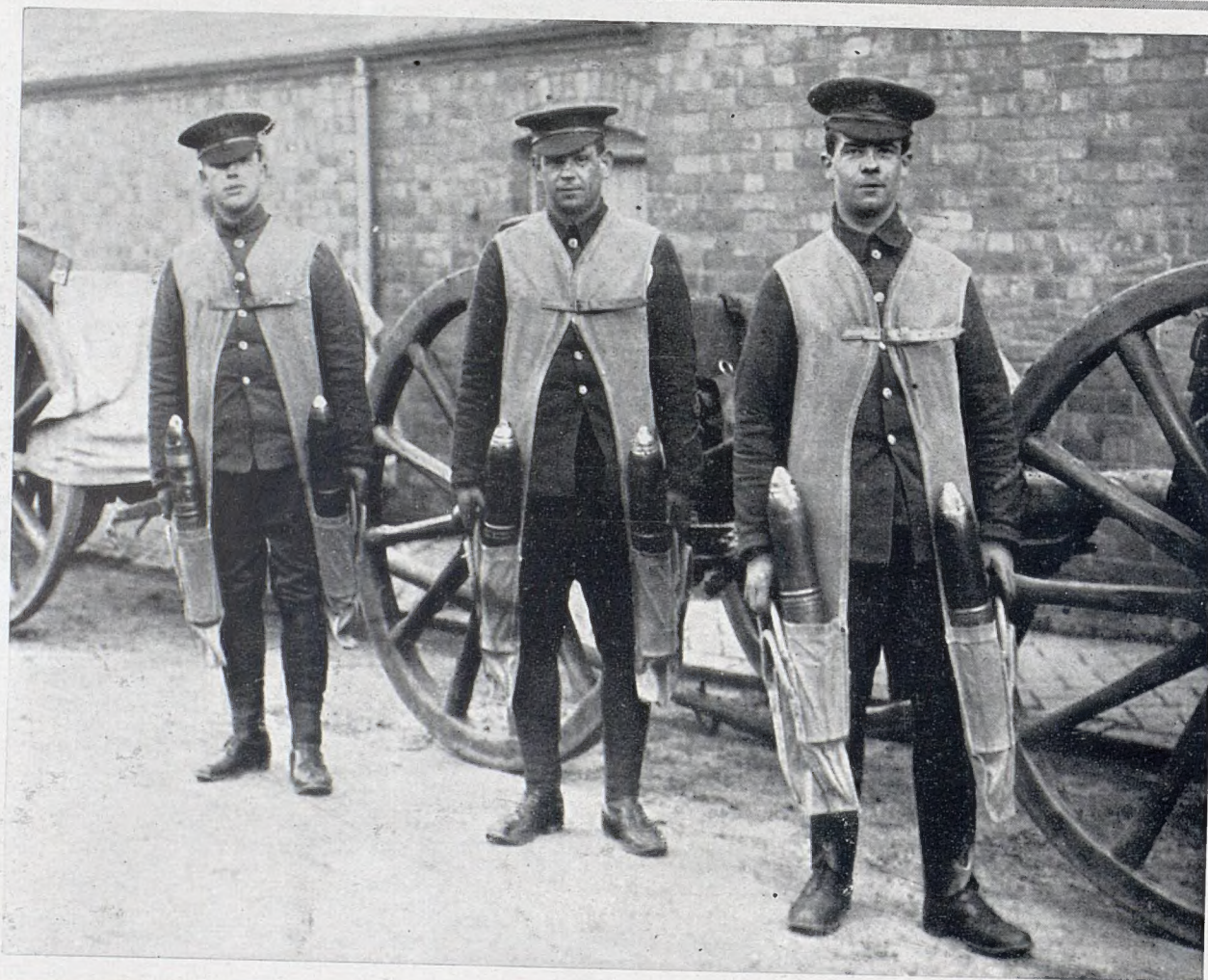


PROTECTORS OF EGYPT AND A PHARAOH: BRITISH SOLDIERS ON "RAMESES II." War bridges the centuries, and the troops of to-day are shown in our illustration perched upon a statue of King Rameses II., who reigned sixty-seven years, fought great battles with the Hittites, and has been identified, perhaps without adequate data, with the "Pharaoh of the Oppression." This statue is near a small lake, under giant palms, just outside Memphis.—[Photo. W. B. Paxton.]



IN CASE OF A FALL INTO THE SEA: A BRITISH AIRMAN LIFE-BELTED.

It is a truism that the airman has to face more varied forms of danger than any other class of combatant. He may be attacked point-blank by an enemy, he may be shot, his machine may fail or be damaged, and he may be precipitated into the sea. Our illustration shows a British Naval airman in France, equipped with a life-belt and about to start upon a raid.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



JACKETS FOR CARRYING SHELLS: INGENUOUS "CLOTHING" TO ASSIST BRITISH GUNNERS IN HAND-FEEDING A BATTERY IN EMERGENCY.

Our illustration shows men of the Royal Artillery wearing coats which are supplied for use in special emergencies, for carrying ammunition on the person directly to the guns in circumstances where it is impossible to get ammunition up to the firing-line otherwise, or for use in rushing up supplies to a battery running short, to save time when other methods are rendered impracticable. The jackets have

deep pockets, and supporting straps and handles. The weight of the British field-artillery shells is 18 lb. each. Modern field-artillery ammunition is made in one piece, the cartridge and detonator and the shell being all enclosed and attached together in a single copper case, exactly in appearance like the ordinary rifle bullet. Thus its portage, as shown, presents no difficulty.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illus.]